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ABSTRACT

A survey was conducted of 101 day training and habilitation services in Minnesota serving adults with developmental disabilities. The survey gathered information on age of clients, level of functioning, additional disabilities, place of residence, length of placement, vocational activities, integration, supervision, length of time at the same job site, and reasons for job termination. Twenty-six programs serving children in 1987 were also surveyed; only one program was still serving children in 1988, as the state had mandated that services be administered by local school districts. Financial results are analyzed in terms of revenues, expenditures, per diems, and licensed capacity. Results of the survey indicated that the number of adults served increased from 1986 to 1988. The number of persons with severe or profound levels of mental retardation continued to increase. The number of persons in vocational activities increased since 1986, especially for community-based vocational activities (CBVA). Persons working in center-based vocational activities showed decreased earnings from 1987 to 1988, while persons in CBVA showed marked growth in number of hours worked and wages earned. The percentage of persons in integrated settings increased to 48.1% from 43.1% in 1987. (JDD)

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Minnesota Day Training and Habilitation Services: 1988 Survey Results

Policy Analysis Series No. 29

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POLICY ANALYSIS SERIES

MINNESOTA DAY TRAINING AND HABILITATION SERVICES: 1988 SURVEY RESULTS

NO. 29

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to report the results of data collected from Minnesota Day Training and Habilitation services (DTHs) for the year ending December 31, 1988. Since 1981, data have been collected from DTHs on financial, program, and individual information through the mutual efforts of the Department of Human Services (Division for Persons with Developmental Disabilities) and the Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities (D.D. Council).

The 1988 survey of DTHs was conducted by the D.D. Council, State Planning Agency, under contract with the Department of Human Services. The 1988 survey continued the survey process established in 1986, which was to collect individual information about demographics and vocational activities. The collection of this data enabled the continued analysis and review of trends and patterns in provision of community-based vocational activities by DTHs.

Further information about DTHs and results of previous annual surveys can be found in policy analysis papers published by the D.D. Council. Results from 1980-1986 are available in Policy Analysis Papers No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 23, and 25. The results for 1987 are available in Policy Analysis Paper No. 28. If additional background information about community-based vocational

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activities and supported employment is needed, the reader is referred to Policy Analysis Papers No. 26 and 27.

II. METHODOLOGY

The 1988 survey of DTHs collected information similar to data collected in 1987 and 1986. The data collection initiated in 1986 focused on individual variables such as personal characteristics and vocational activities. Previous to 1986, data were collected on a agencywide basis. Collection of data in 1986, also marked the initial attempts to gather information about persons in vocational activities. Questions were developed and modified to assess the degree Minnesota DTHs were reaching the stated goals of supported employment as outlined in the United States Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) guidelines.

The 1988 survey was identical to the survey sent in 1987. While no changes were made in the survey, five additional programs were surveyed that were not surveyed in prior years. They included: Habilitation and Training Center of Thief River Falls; Swan--P.U.N.S.I., Robert Miggins Chrestomathy, and Rise, Inc. of Minneapolis; and Alexandria Opportunity Center of Alexandria.

An independent firm developed an optical scanning form which was used in tallying and analyzing data. The same four-page form used in 1988 was sent to providers in February 1989. The first page contained information about personal demographics which was entered by the optical scanning firm prior to sending to providers. This allowed providers to verify demographic information for accuracy and make changes if necessary. Pages 2 through 4 of the form asked about residential setting, length of stay, and vocational information. The survey packet sent to providers included an individual form which was to be completed for each adult enrolled in the program as of December 31, 1988, a financial form, and a children's program survey.

Data collection occurred from February 1989 to June 1989. All 101 providers of adult services completed the survey. The individual surveys were edited and checked for accuracy prior to being sent to the optical scanning firm for tallying. The financial surveys were also edited for accuracy, and then tabulated. The optical scanning firm scanned the individual forms and edited forms when needed. Duplicate forms for the same person were reconciled with 1987 information and errors were corrected.

Upon completion of the scanning and editing, the optical scanning firm sent the data on diskettes to the D.D. Council, where it was loaded into a computer software program for analysis. Missing data or erroneous data were reconciled with information collected in 1987. This final editing of data became the basis for analysis. The results are summarized for this report.

III. SURVEY RESULTS

The format of the 1988 survey was to gather data for adult recipients of services as of December 31, 1988, and any children still enrolled as of December 1, 1988. Most children's programs discontinued operation in 1987 or 1988 when the state mandated services administered by local school districts. The adult results included both demographic results and information about vocational activities for the fourth quarter of 1988 (October through December).

A. Individual Results

The results are presented separately for both adult and children's programs.

1. Adult Program Results

The results of the 1988 survey indicated that there were 5,625 adults being served by DTHs on December 31, 1988. This was an increase of 411 adults (7.9 percent) from 5,214 adults served in 1987. The inclusion of the five additional programs in the 1988 survey accounted for 101 of the 411 additional adults.

Age: Table 1 outlines the age breakdown for adults receiving services in DTHs as of December 1988. The largest age group continued to be those adults from 21 to 50 years old, totaling 4,331 persons. The number of persons in this age group increased by 315 from 1987. The next largest group was those adults from 50 to 65 years old, totaling 956. This age group increased by 56 persons over 1987. The number of persons 65 years and older grew from 261 adults in 1987 to 304 in 1988.

Table 1
Number of Adults by Age
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Age of Person	Number of Adults	Percent
16 years up to 21 years	34	0.6%
21 years up to 50 years	4,331	77.0
50 years up to 65 years	956	17.0
65 years and older	304	5.4
TOTAL	5,625	100.0%

Level of Functioning: Table 2 outlines the number of adults served by level of functioning.

The number of adults identified as severely mentally retarded was the largest group, totaling 1,800 persons (32.0 percent). The next largest groups were persons identified as mildly mentally retarded (1,381 adults) and moderately mentally retarded (1,276 adults). The changes in the number of adults with different levels of functioning from 1987 showed the increasing number of persons with more severe disabilities. The number of adults with severe or profound levels of mental retardation increased by 284 persons from 1987 to 1988. This group represented 67 percent of the additional persons served in 1988 over 1987. The number of persons with severe or profound mental retardation accounted for over 50 percent of the total number of adults served. The number of adults with mild mental retardation or moderate mental retardation also increased, (63 persons and 92 persons, respectively).

Table 2
Number of Adults by Level of Functioning
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Level of Functioning	Number of Adults	Percent
Not mentally retarded	112	2.0%
Mild	1,381	24.5
Moderate	1,276	22.7
Severe	1,800	32.0
Profound	1,034	18.4
Unknown or undetermined	22	0.4
TOTAL	5,625	100.0%

Additional Disabilities: Table 3 shows the total number of persons served with additional disabilities.

The question on additional disability was not one of the demographic questions which was preentered by the optical scanning firm. The service provider was asked to provide this information even if provided in the 1987. No efforts were made to verify the accuracy of this data as compared to prior year data.

There was an increase in the number of persons with additional disabilities across all categories but with little or no change in categorical percentages as compared to 1987. The additional disability that occurred with the most frequency continued to be severe behavior problems for 1,079 adults (19.2 percent). The next most frequently cited additional disability was "other" disability for 981 adults (17.4 percent), followed by 923 adults with epilepsy (16.4 percent). These three most frequently cited additional disabilities were the same as for 1987. Increases in persons with additional disabilities from 1987 to 1988 were as follows: severe behavior problems (113), other disability (98), epilepsy (72), blind or legally blind (65), other physical handicaps (49), cerebral palsy (48), mental illness (33), autism (30), chronic medical condition (29), and deaf or hard of hearing (25).

Table 3
Adults with Additional Disabilities
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Type of Additional Disabilities	Number of Adults	Percent[a]
Epilepsy	923	16.4%
Cerebral palsy	609	10.8%
Other physical handicaps	594	10.6%
Blind/legally blind	581	10.3%
Deaf/hard of hearing	443	7.9%
Severe behavior problems	1,079	19.2%
Autism	112	2.0%
Chronic medical condition	472	8.4%
Mental illness	345	6.1%
Other	981	17.4%

[a]The percentages do not total to 100 percent because the figures are the percentage of 5,625 adults with an additional disability.

Place of Residence: Table 4 shows the type of residential placement for adults served.

The most common type of residence for adults participating in DTHs was the ICF-MR group home. The total number of persons living in ICFs-MR was 3,013. This number reversed the decline in the number of persons living in ICFs-MR which was 2,872 in 1987 and 2,961 in 1986. Twenty-seven percent of adults participating in DTHs live in an ICF-MR group home with seven to fifteen residents. The next most frequently cited place of residence was living in one's own home (1,200 adults). This was defined as living with parents, relatives, guardians, or living independently.

Each category of residential setting increased from 1987, except for nursing homes and other settings. Of the 411 additional adults served in 1988, 328 adults resided in one of two settings. The number of adults residing in supported living arrangements covered under the Home and Community-Based Waiver grew by 187. This represented a 55 percent growth in persons in this setting over 1987, and a 194 percent growth since 1986. The other area of significant change was an additional 110 persons who resided in an ICF-MR group home with seven to fifteen residents. The number of people in other settings also increased: foster care (70), own home (54), semi-independent living (14), and board and care (11).

Table 4
Number of Adults by Place of Residence
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Place of Residence	Number of Adults	Percent
Own home	1,200	21.3%
Semi-independent living	135	2.4
Foster care	404	7.2
ICF-MR group home:		
• 6 or fewer residents	474	8.4
• 7 to 15 residents	1,518	27.0
• 16 or more residents	1,021	18.2
Supported living arrangements	527	9.4
Board and care/board and lodging	108	1.9
Nursing home	170	3.0
Other	68	1.2
TOTAL	5,625	100.0%

Length of Stay: Table 5 presents the number of adults by the length of time a person had been receiving services from the same DTH. The table indicates that 591 adults were recently admitted to the agency, (within the previous year). An additional 1,107 adults were admitted within the preceding two years.

Table 5
Number of Adults by Length of Placement
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Length of Stay	Number of Adults	Percent
Less than one year	591	10.5%
More than one year but less than three years	1,107	19.7
More than three years	3,927	69.8
TOTAL	5,625	100.0%

The prior placement for adults recently admitted is presented in Table 6. Persons from school programs (163 or 27.6 percent) was the largest source of adults recently admitted. This was followed by adults from regional treatment centers (115, 19.5 percent), and adults transferred from other DTHs (107, 18.1 percent).

Table 6
Prior Placement for Recent Admissions
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Prior Placement	Number of Adults	Percent
Public school	163	27.6%
Regional treatment center	115	19.5
Another DTH center	107	18.1
Work activity center	41	6.9
Sheltered rehabilitation facility	41	6.9
Competitive employment	6	1.0
No previous program	56	9.5
Other or unknown	62	10.5
TOTAL	591	100.0%

Vocational Activities: One of the primary goals of the survey was to determine the type and extent of adult participation in vocational activities, both incenter and community-based. The data collected on hours, wages, and vocational participation was for the fourth quarter of calendar year 1988. There was 863 persons who did not work in either incenter or community-based vocational activities; 4,306 persons who worked only in incenter activities; and 1,675 persons who worked in community-based vocational activities. There were 1,219 persons who worked in both types of programs.

- Incenter Vocational Activities: The number of persons involved in incenter vocational activities increased from 4,006 in 1987 to 4,306 in 1988, an increase of 7.5 percent. The 4,306 persons involved in incenter vocational activities represented 76.6 percent of adults enrolled, (nearly an identical percentage for 1987). Table 7 provides a summary of incenter vocational information. The average hours worked for the quarter was 97.5, a small increase from the 93.4 hours for 1987. The median incenter hours worked was 70. Average earnings declined slightly from $61.42 in 1987, to $60.54 in 1988[1]. The median earnings was $32.00. Given that median earnings are much lower than average earnings, it would indicate the presence of a number of higher earnings influencing the average. This was also indicated in the standard deviation for average earnings of $81.46. The average hourly wage declined with the increase in hours worked and the decline in average earnings. In 1988, the average hourly wage for incenter vocational activities was $0.62, compared to $0.66 in 1987.

Table 7
Incenter Vocational Activities:
Mean and Standard Deviation for Hours Worked, Hourly Wage and Wages Earned
Minnesota DTHs: October through December 1988

	Mean	Standard Deviation
Hours worked for quarter	97.5	90.2
Hours worked per week	7.5	6.9
Hourly wage	$ 0.62	$ 0.89
Earnings	$ 60.54	$ 81.46

[1]Averages can be influenced by extremes. The median provides a better measure of dispersion with equal number of elements below and above the figure.

Table 8 and Table 9 show a breakdown of hours and wages for individuals in incenter vocational activities. The categories of hours worked per quarter represent increments of five hours per week. As indicated, 47.8 percent of the individuals worked 65 or fewer hours for the quarter or 5 or fewer hours per week. Of the individuals working in incenter vocational activities, 42.8 percent earned less than $25.00 for the quarter. There was a significant percentage of persons (18.5 percent) who earned $100.00 or more for the quarter. This bimodal nature of earnings reflects wide variability and some relatively high earnings.

Total incenter hours worked in the fourth quarter of 1988 was 414,065, a 10.7 percent increase over 1987 (374,070). Total incenter earnings for the quarter was $254,032, a 3.2 percent increase over 1987 ($246,045).

Table 8
Incenter Vocational Activities:
Hours Worked by Individuals
Minnesota DTHs: October
through December 1988

Hours Worked	Number of Persons	Percent
1 to 65	2,059	47.8%
66 to 130	953	22.1
131 to 195	523	12.2
196 to 260	436	10.1
261 or more	277	6.4
Missing	58	1.4
TOTAL	4,306	100.0%

Table 9
Incenter Vocational Activities:
Earnings by Individuals
Minnesota DTHs: October
through December 1988

Earnings	Number of Persons	Percent
$ 1 to $ 25	1,844	42.8%
$ 26 to $ 50	852	19.8
$ 51 to $ 75	416	9.7
$ 76 to $100	289	6.7
$101 or more	795	18.5
Missing	110	2.5
TOTAL	4,306	100.0%

Community-Based Vocational Activities: The number of persons participating in community-based vocational activities increased to 1,675 in 1988 from 1,318 persons in 1987. This represents an increase of 27.1 percent over 1987 and a 69.5 percent increase as compared to 1986. In 1987, 25.3 percent of total adults enrolled in DTH programs worked in community-based activities. In 1988 this percentage reached 29.8 percent. Growth also was shown in hours worked and average earnings. Table 10 provides a summary regarding community-based vocational activities. While 357 more persons were working in 1988 as compared to 1987, average hours worked increased from 79.5 hours (1987) to 105.9 hours (1988). This 33.2 percent increase again may be influenced by a few persons working more hours above the average. The median hours worked was 63, while the standard deviation was 110.7 hours. The large standard deviation indicated a wide dispersion in hours worked. Average earnings in 1988 was $260.45, an increase of 60.0 percent over 1987 ($162.82). This figure perhaps more than average hours worked was influenced by extreme numbers. This was reflected in the large standard deviation of $387.29, and the much smaller median earnings of $106.50.

The calculation of average hourly wage was hindered by the large standard deviation. If total earnings were divided by total hours worked, average hourly wage would be $2.43. However, if average hourly wage was calculated for each individual and then averaged between individuals, average hourly wage would be $2.18, with a median of $2.00 and a standard deviation of $1.27.

Table 10
Community-Based Vocational Activities:
Mean and Standard Deviation for
Hours Worked and Wages Earned
Minnesota DTHs: October
through December 1988

	Mean	Standard Deviation
Hours worked for quarter	105.9	110.7
Hours worked per week	8.1	8.5
Hourly wage	$ 2.18	$ 1.27
Earnings	$260.45	$387.29

Tables 11 and 12 show hours worked and earnings for persons involved in community-based vocational activities. Table 11 corresponds to total hours worked for the quarter by increments of five hours per week. The table indicates that 50.1 percent of persons in community-based activities worked 65 or fewer hours for the quarter or 5 or fewer hours per week. While over half of the persons worked less than five hours per week, over 30 percent of the persons worked ten or more hours per week. Table 12 shows the range of earnings by increments of $125. Over half of the persons earned $125 or less for the quarter. However, like incenter earnings, community-based vocational earnings show a bimodal tendency. Note that the second largest group was persons who earned more than $500.

The fact that this last group was of significant size and was four times larger in earnings, gave some explanation to the high standard deviation and discrepancy in median and average earnings.

The Appendix shows total wages by level of functioning. Over 60 percent of the persons earning more than $500 were persons with mild mental retardation.

Table 11
Community-Based Vocational Activities
Hours Worked by Individuals
Minnesota DTHs: October
through December 1988

Hours Worked	Number of Persons	Percent
1 to 65	840	50.1%
66 to 130	289	17.3
131 to 195	198	11.8
196 to 260	142	8.5
261 and more	178	10.6
Missing	28	1.7
TOTAL	1,675	100.0%

Table 12
Community-Based Vocational Activities
Earnings by Individuals
Minnesota DTHs: October
through December 1988

Earnings	Number of Persons	Percent
$ 1 to $125	872	52.1%
$126 to $250	239	14.3
$251 to $375	148	8.8
$376 to $500	98	5.9
$501 or more	267	15.9
Missing	51	3.0
TOTAL	1,675	100.0%

Total hours worked in community-based vocational activities in the fourth quarter of 1988 was 174,385. This was 66.4 percent larger than 1987 (104,757), and a reflection of more persons working and persons working more hours. Total earnings for the same quarter was $422,966, an increase of 97.1 percent over 1987 ($214,601). This dramatic increase in earnings was both a factor of more employees and more hours worked.

Integration: As in prior years, one of the important areas of the survey was the issue of integration. One of the goals of integration was to enable persons with disabilities to become an active and integral part of community life. Integration was defined as a two-part question with yes and no responses. The first question was whether a person worked in a setting with eight or fewer workers with disabilities. Of the 1,675 persons in community-based activities, 1,403 worked in such settings (83.8 percent). The second question was whether or not a majority of the person's working time was spent with at least one other person who was not disabled. Of the 1,675 persons, 845 worked in such a setting (50.4 percent). For a person to be considered in an integrated setting, both questions would have to be answered in the affirmative. This situation occurred for 806 persons (48.1 percent). This was an improvement over 1987 when only 43.5 percent were in integrated settings. In 1988, 595 persons were in work groups of eight or fewer persons with disabilities but did not spend time with a person without a disability.

Supervision: Another area that the survey addressed was the degree of supervision a person needed to complete the tasks of a vocational position. Supervision was defined as ongoing guidance, instruction, training, and assistance provided at the job site. Information was available for 1,435 of 1,675 persons who worked in community-based activities. The average hours of supervision per person for the quarter was 68.6 hours, with a median of 32 hours and standard deviation of 85.4 hours. This was an increase in average hours of supervision from 1987 when it was 57.16 hours. The intensity of support is shown in Table 13. Over 71 percent of persons received at least three quarters of an hour of support for each hour worked. In 1987, 232 persons received half an hour or less of supervision for each hour worked, the number of persons with similar supervision in 1988 increased to 368.

Table 13
Ratio of Support Hours to Hours Worked
Minnesota DTHs: October
through December 1988

Ratio of Support Hours to Hours Worked	Number of Persons	Percent
0 to 0.25	214	14.9%
0.26 to 0.50	154	10.7
0.51 to 0.75	43	3.0
0.76 to 1.00	1,024	71.4
TOTAL	1,435	100.0%

A set of three questions was asked to determine if a person required less supervision over the course of the quarter. A total of 129 persons had a reduction in the amount of supervision. These persons worked an average of 124.8 hours for the quarter (standard deviation of 98.63 hours) or an average of 9.6 hours per week. They earned an average of $387.37, with a corresponding average hourly wage of $2.80. The average amount of supervision initially for each person was 7.7 hours for each ten hours worked. Supervision support was reduced by an average of 3.6 hours per ten hours worked, or a reduction in supervision by 46.7 percent.

Type of Community-Based Vocational Activities: Table 14 presents the number of persons by the type of community-based vocational activity. The leading type of work was general cleaning, custodial, or janitorial performed by 775 persons (46.3 percent). The next leading types of work were restaurant, fast food services for 265 persons (15.8 percent) and outdoor seasonal work for 213 persons (12.7 percent). These leading types of activities are similar to 1987, except restaurant/fast food services was the third leading area in 1987. The number of persons in each type of activity increased as compared to 1987, except for manufacturing/light assembly, outdoor yard work/snow shoveling/cleanup, and department store sales/merchandise handler. Increases in number of people by type of activity were as follows: general cleaning (174), motel/hotel cleaning (41), restaurant/fast food services (95), warehouse packaging/assembly (82), clerical/office work (34), home cleaning services (5), recycling services (46), and other activities (76). A total of 76 percent of the persons in community-based vocational activities worked in only one activity.

Table 14
Number of Adults by Type of Vocational Activity
Minnesota DTHs: October through December 1988

Type of Activity	Number of Persons	Percent[a]
General cleaning/custodial janitorial	775	46.3%
Motel/hotel cleaning	120	7.2%
Manufacturing/light assembly	57	3.4%
Restaurant/fast food services	265	15.8%
Warehouse packaging/assembly	151	9.0%
Clerical/office work	126	7.5%
Outdoor yard work/snow shoveling/cleanup	213	12.7%
Department store sales/ merchandise handler	16	0.9%
Home cleaning services	114	6.8%
Recycling services	102	6.1%
Other	205	12.2%
Missing	21	1.3%

[a]These figures are the percentage of 1,675 adults involved in community-based vocational activities.

Length of Time at the Same Job Site: Table 15 presents the number of adults in community-based vocational activities by length of continuous work. The table shows that 56.9 percent of the adults began their work in the past year. This, however, was a reduction from 1987 when the figure was 62 percent. The average length of time in a position was 13.3 months with a standard deviation of 12.9 months and median of 9.0 months. Each of the categories of length of time have shown increases in numbers of adults except for those who worked three months or less.

Table 15
Number of Persons by Length
of Continuous Work
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Length of Continuous Work	Number of Persons	Percent
Less than 3 months	357	21.3%
4 to 6 months	267	15.9
7 to 12 months	330	19.7
1 to 2 years	361	21.6
2 to 3 years	134	8.0
3 to 4 years	67	4.0
More than 4 years	29	1.7
Unknown	130	7.8
Total	1,675	100.0%

Reasons for Job Termination: The final question of the survey asked for the reason for any person's completion or termination of a position during the quarter. There were responses given for 305 adults with the possibility for multiple reasons for termination. As Table 16 shows, the most common response for termination was seasonal or short duration work for 124 persons. Unspecified other reasons for termination were given for 82 persons.

Table 16
Number of Persons by Reason for Job Termination
Minnesota DTHs: October through December 1988

Reason for Job Termination	Number of Persons	Percent[a]
Job or Employer Related:		
· Contractual agreement completed	59	19.3%
· Seasonal, short duration work	124	40.7%
· Employer's company closed and moved	23	7.5%
· Employer failed to honor contract	12	3.9%
· Other reasons unspecified	82	26.9%
Other Reasons:		
· Program did not have sufficient staff to support person	18	5.9%
· Program did not have expertise to deal with problems	1	0.3%
· Person moved to another day program	3	1.0%
· Person moved to another work program	13	4.3%
· Person accepted competitive employment position	9	3.0%

[a]Figures are percentages of 305 adults whose job was terminated in the fourth quarter of 1988.

2. Children's Program Results

In 1987 data were collected from 26 children's programs that were operating. In 1987, 21 programs indicated they would terminate service in 1988. Surveys for 1988 were sent to 26 programs. The survey asked for data on children enrolled and served as of December 1, 1988. Of the 26 programs responding, only 1 program indicated serving children as of this date, and those services were exclusively homebound services. The remaining programs discontinued services during the calendar year and did not provide data on children. Financial data were available for services provided until programs ended.

B. Financial Results

The financial results will be presented in four sections: (1) revenues, (2) expenditures, (3) per diems, and (4) licensed capacity.

1. Revenues

Total revenues for Minnesota day training and habilitation services totaled $48,033,610 in 1988, as shown in Table 17. Revenues increased by $2.3 million over 1987, or 5.1 percent. Government revenue increased by $1.9 million or 4.5 percent, family support declined by $154 thousand or 37.5 percent, and other support increased by $572 thousand or 25.6 percent. Much of the decline in family support can be attributed to the elimination of twenty-five children's programs. The increase in other support was largely due to the increase in adult vocational contract dollars. In 1987, vocational contract revenue totaled $361,762, it increased to $1,134,435 in 1988, a 313 percent increase in one year. Vocational contract revenues accounted for 40 percent of other support. The increase in vocational contract revenues slightly decreased the percentage of revenue coming from government sources from 94.3 percent in 1987 to 93.6 percent in 1988.

Table 17
Total Sources of Revenue
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Source of Revenue	Amount of Revenue	Percent
Government	$ 44,955,129	93.6%
Family support	256,894	0.5
Other	2,821,587	5.9
Total	$ 48,033,610	100.0%

Adult Services: While overall total revenue growth in 1988 was 5.1 percent, children's program revenues declined and adult revenues increased. Table 18 presents adult program revenues for 1988. Government revenue increased by $6.7 million (18.6 percent) to $42,463,089. Family support increased from $161,913 in 1987 to $173,346 in 1988, or 7.0 percent. Other support dollars increased 21.6 percent, largely due to vocational contract revenues, to $2,733,565. Total adult revenue for

1988 was $45,373,000, an increase of $7.6 million over 1987.

Table 18
Source of Revenue--Adult Programs
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Source of Revenue	Amount of Revenue	Percent
Government	$ 42,463,089	93.6%
Family support	173,346	0.4
Other	2,733,565	6.0
TOTAL	$ 45,373,000	100.0%

The two largest sources of government revenues were Medical Assistance funds (Title XIX), and Community Social Services Act funds (CSSA). For reimbursement under the Medical Assistance program, a person must have resided in an ICF-MR group home or nursing home, or received services under the Home and Community-Based Waiver. Total revenues from Medical Assistance in 1988 was $25,532,443, an increase of $4.9 million over 1987, or 23.5 percent. Revenues from CSSA funds in 1988 were $16,304,077. The remaining government revenues were made up of school contracts, Department of Jobs and Training funds, and other government dollars.

Children's Services: Table 19 shows the source of revenues for children's programs. While many providers ceased children's services during the year, there was service provision and revenues before these services shifted to the public school system. Revenues totaled $2,660,610 in 1988, a decrease of $5.2 million from 1987. All sources of revenues decreased in 1988: government revenue ($4.7 million), family support ($168 thousand), and other support ($333 thousand).

Table 19
Source of Revenue--Children's Programs
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Source of Revenue	Amount of Revenue	Percent
Government	$2,492,040	93.7%
Family support	80,548	3.0
Other	88,022	3.3
TOTAL	$2,660,610	100.0%

2. Expenditures

Expenditures were separated into six areas for adult and children's programs: personnel, transportation, occupancy, administration, supplies, and equipment; and one additional area for adult programs: wages paid to individuals working in vocational activities.

Expenditures for all DTH services reached $47,427,979 in 1988, an increase of $3.0 million over 1987, or a 6.7 percent increase. The largest expenditure area, as shown in Table 20, continued to be personnel costs, which totaled $31,530,662, or 66.5 percent of all expenditures. Personnel costs increased by $2.2 million, or 7.6 percent over 1987. Wages paid to individuals in vocational activities showed a large increase from 1987 to 1988, increasing by $643 thousand, more than double the amount for 1987. Transportation costs actually declined slightly ($6 thousand), reflecting the reduction in children's services. Occupancy costs increased by $270 thousand to $4,502,180 in 1988. Administration costs declined as well, by $244 thousand, or 6.2 percent. Supplies increased by $93 thousand over 1987. Equipment costs also declined by $30 thousand. Personnel expenses and individual vocational wages accounted for 97.2 percent of the increase in total expenditures in 1988 over 1987.

Table 20
Total Expenditures
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Area of Expenditures	Amount of Expenditures	Percent
Personnel	$31,530,662	66.5%
Individual wages	1,184,411	2.5
Transportation	4,496,096	9.5
Occupancy	4,502,180	9.5
Administration	3,714,471	7.8
Supplies	1,457,993	3.1
Equipment	542,166	1.1
TOTAL	$47,427,979	100.0%

Adult Expenditures: The total expenditures conceal the diverse expenditure patterns for children's and adult's

programs. Children's programs have declined while adult programs have increased. Table 21 shows the breakdown of adult expenditures by cost areas for 1988. Adult expenditures increased $7,891,740 to $44,792,649 in 1988, an increase of 21.4 percent. All areas of expenditures increased in 1988 with the biggest increase being for personnel costs. Personnel costs rose from $24,384,388 in 1987 to $29,799,143 in 1988, an increase of $5.4 million (22.2 percent). Personnel costs accounted for 68.6 percent of the expenditure growth from 1987 to 1988. Wages to individuals for vocational activities more than doubled to $1,184,411. Transportation costs increased by $732 thousand (20.9 percent), occupancy costs increased by $693 thousand (19.3 percent), administration costs increased by $212 thousand (6.8 percent), supplies increased by $185 thousand (15.1 percent), and equipment costs increased by $11 thousand (2.1 percent).

Table 21
Expenditures for Adult Programs
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Area of Expenditures	Amount of Expenditures	Percent
Personnel	$29,799,143	66.5%
Individual wages	1,184,411	2.6
Transportation	4,240,013	9.5
Occupancy	4,284,882	9.6
Administration	3,354,963	7.5
Supplies	1,410,520	3.1
Equipment	518,717	1.2
TOTAL	$44,792,649	100.0%

Children's Services: Table 22 shows the expenditures by cost areas for children's services for 1988. Expenditures, like revenues, declined with the shift of services to the school system. Expenditures declined to $2,635,330 in 1988 from $7,567,141 in 1987. Personnel costs declined 64.7 percent to $1,731,519. Declines in other areas were as follows: transportation costs declined $738 thousand to $256,083; occupancy costs decreased $424 thousand to $217,298; administration costs decreased $456 thousand to $359,508; supplies decreased $92 thousand to $47,473; and equipment costs declined $41 thousand to $23,449.

Table 22
Expenditures for Children's Programs
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Area of Expenditures	Amount of Expenditures	Percent
Personnel	$ 1,731,519	65.7%
Transportation	256,083	9.7
Occupancy	217,298	8.2
Administration	359,508	13.7
Supplies	47,473	1.8
Equipment	23,449	0.9
TOTAL	$ 2,635,330	100.0%

3. Per Diems

Per diems were reported for both program and transportation costs. Adult program per diems were divided into full-day rates and part-day rates. No information was collected for children's per diems due to closure of programs.

Table 23 shows program and transportation per diems for adult programs. The average full-day program per diem, excluding transportation costs, was $31.34 in 1988, an increase of 6.5 percent over the 1987 rate of $29.43. The average part-day program per diem was $23.01, which was 8.2 percent higher than the 1987 rate of $21.26. The average transportation per diem declined in 1988 from $4.76 in 1987 to $4.59 in 1988. The average transportation rate has remained nearly identical since 1985 when the rate was $4.58.

Table 23
Program and Transportation Per Diems
for Adult Programs
Minnesota DTHs: 1988

Type of Per Diem	Average Per Diem	Range of Per Diems
Program:		
· Full-day	$31.34	$18.71 to $62.31
· Part-day	$23.01	$12.69 to $46.73
Transportation	$ 4.59	$ 1.01 to $12.86

4. Licensed Capacity

The licensed capacity for 1988 declined for children's programs and increased for adult programs. With the termination of nearly all the children's programs and the transfer of services to the public school system, licensed capacity dropped from 801 in 1987 to nearly zero in 1988. Adult licensed capacity increased from 5,871 in 1987 to 6,190 in 1988. The change in adult licensed capacity represented a growth of 5.4 percent.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Individual Results

1. The shift of children's services to the public schools, as compared to the previous year, was nearly complete. Information was collected from 26 programs in 1987, but only one program was still operating as of December 1, 1988.

2. The number of adults served has increased to 5,625 in 1988 from 5,214 in 1987, and from 4,883 in 1986. From 1986 to 1988, there was an increase of 742 adults (15.2 percent) served. Of the additional 411 adults served in 1988, 278 of them were previously served in public schools or regional treatment centers.

3. The number of persons with severe or profound levels of mental retardation continued to increase. In 1988 over half of the adults served were severely or profoundly mentally retarded (50.4 percent or 2,834 adults).

4. The three leading additional disabilities among adults were severe behavior problems, other unspecified disabilities, and epilepsy. The number of persons labeled with severe behavior problems increased to over 1,000.

5. The number of persons by residential setting showed the continued reliance on Medical Assistance funded settings. The number of persons living under the Home and Community-Based Waiver increased by 187 in 1988 over 1987. The number of persons living in ICF-MR group homes increased by 110 over 1987, reversing a decline experienced last year.

6. The number of persons in vocational activities has increased since 1986, especially for community-based vocational activities (CBVA). The number of persons in incenter vocational activities reached 4,306 in 1988, an increase of 300 persons since 1987. The percentage of adults working in such activities remained similar to the 1987 rate of 76.6 percent. The number of adults in CBVA in 1988 was 1,675, an increase of 357 since 1987. The percentage of adults in CBVA was 29.8 percent of total enrollment. Since 1986, the number of adults participating in CBVA increased by 687 (69.5 percent). The growth in the number of adults who meet the federal definition of supported employment has been even more dramatic. The number of adults in supported employment reached 178 in 1988, an increase of 69 adults from 1987. Since 1986, the number of adults in supported employment has increased by 128 adults (256.0 percent).

7. While more persons are working in incenter vocational activities, average earnings declined from $61.42 in 1987 to $60.54 in 1988. For persons in CBVA, 1988 marked a year of dramatic growth in terms of the number of persons working, hours worked, and wages earned. Not only did the number of persons working increase by 357 (27.1 percent), but the average hours worked increased from 79.5 (1987) to 105.9 (1988), an increase of 33.2 percent, and wages earned increased from $162.82 to $260.45 (60 percent). These changes were also reflected in total CBVA hours and wages. Total CBVA hours increased 66.4 percent to 174,385, and total CBVA wages increased 97.1 percent to $422,966. Since the collection of individual data in 1986, total CBVA hours have increased two and a half-fold, and total CBVA wages have increased nearly three-fold. Caution should be noted with the above numbers. While more persons are working in CBVA, there was wide diversity in hours and wages as seen by high standard deviations.

8. Integration is one of the goals of community-based vocational activities. Integration is defined as the opportunity to interact with nondisabled persons, to socialize, and to share in many of the same activities. The percentage of persons in integrated settings increased in 1988 to 48.1 percent from 43.1 percent in 1987. There were 232 more adults in integrated settings as compared to 1987.

9. The type of work most often performed by persons in community-based vocational activities was general cleaning, custodial, and janitorial (46.3 percent), followed by restaurant/fast food services (15.8 percent), and seasonal work (12.7 percent). The length of time at the same job site showed some stability as compared to 1987. The average length of time at the same job site was 13.3 months with the median length of time being 9 months.

10. Data were also collected on reasons for job termination for 305 adults during the fourth quarter of 1988. The most often cited reason was seasonal or short duration work followed by other unspecified employer reasons.

B. Financial Results

1. DAC revenues in 1988 were influenced by two opposite patterns. Children's revenues decreased by $5.2 million from 1987, while adult revenues increased $7.6 million in 1988. Total DAC revenues in 1988 were $48.0 million. Children enrollment declined to near zero by December 1988 while adult enrollment increased by 411 over 1987.

2. Government revenues for adults increased by $6.7 million (18.6 percent) in 1988 to $45.4 million. Revenues from Title XIX (Medical Assistance) increased $4.9 million to $25.5 million in 1988, while CSSA revenues totaled $16.3 million in 1988.

3. Other sources of adult revenues increased to $2.7 million in 1988 largely due to the tripling of revenue from vocational contracts. Vocational contract revenues was $362,000 in 1987 and $1.1 million in 1988.

4. Total adult expenditures in 1988 reached $44.8 million, an increase of $7.9 million from 1987. The bulk of the increase in expenditures was for personnel costs which increased $5.4 million in 1988.

5. Total per diem (program and transportation) increased from $34.19 in 1987 to $35.93 in 1988.

APPENDIX

Community Based Vocational Activities:
Total Wages by Level of Functioning
Minnesota DTHs: October through December 1988

Level of Functioning		Total Wages						
		$1-$125	$126-$250	$251-$375	$376-$500	$501 or more	Missing	Row Total
Not retarded	Count	25	7	4	2	14	0	52
	Row %	48.1%	13.5%	7.7%	3.8%	26.9%	0	
	Column %	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.0%	5.2%	0	3.1%
Mild	Count	230	75	59	57	165	8	594
	Row %	38.7%	12.6%	9.9%	9.6%	27.8%	1.4%	
	Column %	26.4%	31.4%	40.0%	58.2%	61.8%	15.7%	35.5%
Moderate	Count	263	79	55	23	59	14	493
	Row %	53.3%	16.0%	11.2%	4.7%	12.0%	2.8%	
	Column %	30.2%	33.1%	37.2%	23.5%	22.1%	27.5%	29.4%
Severe	Count	288	69	29	16	26	20	448
	Row %	64.3%	15.4%	6.4%	3.6%	5.8%	4.5%	
	Column %	33.0%	28.9%	19.6%	16.3%	9.7%	39.2%	26.7%
Profound	Count	63	8	1	0	0	9	81
	Row %	77.8%	9.9%	1.2%	0	0	11.1%	
	Column %	7.2%	3.3%	0.5%	0	0	17.6%	4.8%
Unknown	Count	3	1	0	0	3	0	7
	Row %	42.9%	14.2%	0	0	42.9%	0	
	Column %	0.3%	0.4%	0	0	1.1%	0	0.5%
Column Total	Count	872	239	148	98	267	51	1,675
	Row %	52.1%	14.3%	8.8%	5.9%	15.9%	3.0%	100.0%

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